

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

FY 1999, 2000, 2001

Dan Quinn, Administrator



Nā Pali Coast State Park. Photo Credit: the SHPD.

ROLE AND ORGANIZATION

The Hawai'i Division of State Parks manages some of Hawaii's best known scenic and cultural landmarks. Within the state park system are found many National Natural Landmarks and National Historic Landmarks.

In the FY years 1998-2001 an estimated 12-14 million visits were made annually to Hawai'i state parks by residents and visitors. Parks such as Diamond Head State Monument on O'ahu and 'Iao Valley State Monument on Maui are examples of the dramatic landscapes that draw a significant percentage of Hawai'i's seven million visitors from all over the world. By providing these kinds of venues, the Division of State Parks plays an important, if sometimes unacknowledged role in our state's visitor industry.

The parks promote the long term sustainability of Hawai'i's visitor industry by preserving and protecting natural areas; cultural sites and scenic views. They also offer locations where visitors and local residents can enjoy sightseeing, hiking, picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming and beach fun. They play a significant role in the eco-tourism movement which is transforming the tourism industry, as new generations seek active interaction with Hawai'i's natural areas - parks, trails, beaches and near shore ocean.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

During the years 1998-2001, the State Parks Division employed 142 employees on five islands. Within the division there are three main programs: Parks Development and Operations, Parks Interpretation and Parks Administration. The Parks interpretative program creates programs in the parks, to help visitors appreciate Hawai'i's landscape and history through signs, brochures, and guided tours.

SURVEY OF PARK RESOURCES

The Division of State Parks is responsible for the operation and maintenance of 54 parks and 14 additional sites such as reserves and waysides, on O'ahu, Kaua'i, Maui, Hawai'i and Moloka'i. Encompassing a total of 26,814 acres, state parks range in size from less than one acre to over 6,000 acres. The parks system includes:

- State parks, such as 'Akaka Falls State Park', Hawai'i.
- State historical properties, such as Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historic Park, Kaua'i.
- Designated monuments, such as Diamond Head, State Monument.
- State waysides, (a viewing stop sometimes with a restroom), such as Kaumahina State Wayside, Maui.
- State recreation areas, (including cabins and other facilities), such as Mālaekahana State Recreation Area on O'ahu.
- State park reserves, such as Kīholo, Kona, which are areas intended to be opened as parks in the future.
- Urban parks, which come under the jurisdiction of other state agencies, but which are maintained by the division. One example is Kaka'ako Waterfront Park, O'ahu managed by the Hawai'i Community Development Authority.

- Manages 54 parks encompassing 26,814 acres
- Receives approximately 12-14 million visits
- Struggles to maintain parks infrastructure on declining budget

■ A underwater park, Hanauma Bay, O`ahu. The land-based park and visitor facility at Hanauma Bay is managed by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation.

During the period 1998-2001 annual parks expenditures reflected the cutbacks taking place in State government. In 1995 the Parks budget was \$9.4 million. By 2001 it had been reduced to \$6.3 million. From this amount, approximately, \$750,000 was used annually for repair and maintenance of infrastructure and park facilities. The balance paid for routine costs such as utilities and salaries. An estimated \$250,000 of this amount was used annually to repair facilities damaged by vandalism. Most state park facilities are operated and maintained by division employees. However, several parks have concessionaires who operate facilities and offer visitor services, such as lodging, restaurants, or boat tours. Other parks of special cultural importance, such as the `Iolani Palace, operate under special arrangements with a non-profit organization: The Friends of `Iolani Palace.

The Friends of `Iolani Palace, oversees a program of public visitation with guided tours, and often receives independent operating funds from the State Legislature. Other parks that fall into this special category are Kōke`e State Park on Kaua`i and the Hawai`i Nature Center on O`ahu.

The state park system provides a significant source of recreation and enjoyment for non-resident visitors. The proportion of tourists to residents visiting the parks is estimated at two or three to one. The most popular parks for non-resident visitors are on Hawai`i, Maui, and Kaua`i.

USE OF STATE PARKS BY HAWAI`I RESIDENTS

State parks are also important to Hawai`i's 1.2 million residents, who made an estimated four million visits to the state parks in 1999. Residents use the state parks primarily for family and group gatherings, barbecues, camping, hiking, and ocean-related activities. Residents also learn about Hawai`i's natural and cultural history by visiting the cultural sites, art centers, and museums found in selected parks. As part of the Department of Education curriculum for Hawaiian studies in the 4th, 7th, and 11th grades, many classes visit the four state historical parks, the nine heiau sites, and the five other significant cultural sites in the state park system. The Royal Mausoleum State Monument is an important cultural site with greater visitation during ceremonies commemorating significant dates associated with Hawaiian royalty.

State parks with a higher resident count include Sand Island State Recreation Area on O`ahu, Mākena State Park on Maui, and Wailoa River State Recreation Area on Hawai`i. These parks receive from 300,000 to 600,000 visits annually. Park use by residents continues to increase as the population grows and more people become health conscious. Demand for outdoor recreational opportunities places added strain on existing park facilities. New and expanded parks are needed to meet the demand (and staff and maintain them).

HIGHLIGHTS

A major step towards the establishment of Diamond Head State Monument as a world class park occurred with drafting of an updated master plan in October 1998 with the assistance from the Diamond Head Citizens' Advisory Committee. Public informational meetings on the draft master plan update were held in November 1998. The plan addresses increased

visitation since a previous 1979 plan, (which had been accepted and used for planning purposes), recommends a visitor/interpretive center and promotes protection of endangered plants, fragile and eroding soil slopes and restoration of the former wetland in the crater. The draft environmental impact statement for the master plan update was published in the Office of Environmental Quality Control Bulletin in April 2000 with additional public information meetings held at this time. The master plan and environmental impact statement were published in late 2000.

Two interpretive shelters were constructed and opened for park visitors in 1999 and one at Diamond Head State Monument and the other at Lapakahi State Historical Park in North Kohala, Hawai'i. These shelters house interpretive exhibits and displays to promote visitor awareness and understanding of the natural and cultural history of the park area. Interpretive staff greet visitors at the shelters and provide them with an orientation for a safe and enjoyable park visit. A similar type of interpretive structure is being designed within the historic Kam Mon Store which will be reconstructed at 'Ahupua'a 'O Kahana State Park, O'ahu.

Throughout the park system, improvements are being made to better accommodate disabled park visitors. A comprehensive survey of existing park conditions was conducted to determine which facilities needed modification in order to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Parking spaces, walkways, information centers, kiosks, restrooms and trailheads have been redesigned and are being modified to comply with the ADA criteria.

In recent years, declining legislative funding has made it necessary to institute park user fees to generate revenues for interpretive programs, as well as for improvements throughout the state park system. In February 1999, the Board of Land and Natural Resources

approved new fees for camping at 12 state parks, and for entry to Diamond Head, following a series of statewide public meetings held in June 1998. In May 2000, the division began charging a one dollar entrance fee at the Diamond Head State Monument. Camping fees took effect in December 2000.

New rules were also adopted to create the state's first Acquire-a-Park program to involve Hawai'i's communities in caring for these important public assets. Under this program, public contributions can be deposited into a trust fund administered by the Board of Land and Natural Resources and used to purchase land for future state park.

During the period 1999-2001, two new park areas were added. The creation of the Ka Iwi Scenic Shoreline was accomplished with the acquisition of 304 acres from Queen's Beach to Makapu'u, O'ahu to keep the Queen's Beach to Makapu'u Head area in undeveloped, open space for future generations. The wild east O'ahu coastline from Koko Head to Makapu'u is the last easily accessible natural open space available on O'ahu. Ecologically, the area supports one of the most prominent remaining stands of native strand (shoreline) vegetation on O'ahu. Many indigenous plant species are adapted to the area's hot, dry climate.

On the island of Hawai'i, the DLNR received the donation of the 16.4-acre historically and culturally significant Keākealaniwahine complex in Kona (TMK [3] 7-7-04:11) from First Hawaiian Creditcorp, Inc. The DLNR intends to incorporate the Keākealaniwahine Complex into the adjacent Keolonāhihi State Historical Park to re-establish the Hōlualoa Royal Center. The park program will center around interpretation of the cultural history of this large complex.

SURVEYS

Visitor surveys to evaluate park visitation and user needs were conducted at Diamond Head State Monument, Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i and 'Akaka Falls State Park, Hawai'i. Diamond Head State Monument averages 3,700 visitors daily, of which about 1,400 hike the trail to the summit. At present, approximately 30% of Diamond Head visitors merely drive into and out of the crater and do not pay the entrance fee.

An entry toll booth is planned in 2003 to collect entry fees as approved by the Land Board from both walk-ins and private and commercial vehicles.

At Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i, counts suggest a daily average of 1,800 visitors and 700 vehicles. Trail counts revealed that over 300 visitors hike the Kalalau Trail within the Nā Pali Coast State Park each day, many hiking the 2 miles to Hanakāpī'ai Valley. The traffic and visitor counts were complemented by trail counts, and beach and shoreline use surveys conducted by community members.

PARK VOLUNTEERS

During the past two years, the Division of State Parks has welcomed volunteer support from many different groups - all dedicated to improving Hawai'i's state parks.

The Hawai'i Bicycling League and Hawai'i Mountain Bike Advisory Committee hand carried and installed heavy recycled plastic benches on the 'Aiea Loop Trail in Keāiwa Heiau SRA, O'ahu on a rainy Saturday morning in October 1998.

In December 1998, Bank of Hawai'i Second Century Scholars from island high schools statewide assisted the Division of State Parks and the Hawai'i Army National Guard in cleaning Battery Harlow, part of the historic Fort Ruger, on the outer slopes of Diamond Head State Monuments. This large group then

planted native wiliwili, 'a'ali'i and 'ilima in the area surrounding the Battery.

Even small groups of three volunteers, such as students from Kailua High School, were effective in painting over graffiti in the tunnels and stairways of the summit trail in Diamond Head State Monuments. Larger volunteer groups often take on the big park projects. Inglesia ni Christo Church has adopted Sand Island State Recreation Area, and takes pride in helping to maintain and keep attractive this a large, heavily-used state park in urban Honolulu.

Pu'u 'Ualaka'a State Wayside, another heavily-used mountain park in the Tantalus area overlooking urban Honolulu, has also benefitted from volunteer attention, getting two coats of paint from the state parks staff and from the Chinese Junior Chamber of Commerce. State Parks also benefits from community volunteer assistance with minor repair and maintenance. At Kōke'e State Park for example, the Naval Construction Battalion assisted with the renovation of the Kōke'e Museum building while the Kōke'e Leaseholders' Association assisted with the re-roofing of restrooms and pavilions in the park.

Park Use and Changes in Park Policies

The State Parks Curatorship Program currently has eight volunteer community organizations assisting in the care and interpretation of cultural sites in the state park system. Many of these curators volunteer at heiau sites, such as the Kailua Hawaiian Civic Club and Pā Ku'i A Holo at Ulupō Heiau State Monument on O'ahu and Nā Kahu Hikina`akalā at the complex of four heiau within Wailua River State Park on Kaua'i.

During the fiscal years 1999-2001 the State Parks division operated on a reduced budget. As a consequence many park worker positions remained unfilled, park repair and maintenance was deferred, and new park devel-

opment was curtailed.

These cuts, occurring at a time of increasing park use, exacerbated an ongoing challenge with maintenance of park grounds and facilities. The longer the maintenance was deferred, the more critical the situation became as an increasing number of older park buildings began to physically deteriorate. The toilet facilities and septic tanks in some parks are more than 30 years old. Parts could not be found for some of the older facilities, and new toilets could not be built because there was only limited money available for capital improvements. The problems were made worse because the State Parks Division lacks skilled tradesworkers and large machinery. Consequently, it is difficult for the reduced staff, particularly on the Neighbor Islands, to respond promptly to major maintenance needs. Particular problems include old public restrooms in state park facilities. The lack of working public restrooms in state parks has made visits uncomfortable. To reduce operating costs and avoid a duplication of services between the state and the counties, the state Legislature introduced bills to transfer to the state parks system to the counties. An initial park exchange occurred in 1992 when several state parks were transferred to the counties. This transfer reflected the differing mission of the state and county parks. State parks generally have high natural, cultural, and scenic resource values. Many were acquired to preserve these resources for future generations while making them accessible to both residents and non-residents. State parks offer "passive" recreational opportunities, such as hiking, camping, and picnicking. In contrast, county parks tend to be community parks with active recreation facilities, such as ball fields and gymnasiums, and a greater range of recreational programs.

However, because new construction projects are built without corresponding operating funds, it is difficult to plan for develop and maintain active sports facilities in a state park system where revenues are steadily declining.

One example of the difficulties inherent in this situation occurred at the Sand Island State Recreation Area where new baseball fields were created without an appropriation to cover the cost of water. When budget cuts occurred during the period FY 1999-2001, it became difficult for parks officials to pay for the needed water for the park; the baseball diamonds went unattended.

In addition to the impacts of budget reductions, State Parks addressed several policy and management issues during 1998-2001, including commercial use of parks, availability of lifeguards at state beaches, and the preservation and restoration of cultural sites. Ecotourism is growing in popularity, thus state parks are frequently used by commercial tour operators. Many vendors openly defy park use restrictions and use the public parks as venues for personal gain. Although problems with vandalism and illegal commercial activities could be dealt with through more adequate supervision, a shortage of personnel has made enforcing parks rules difficult. Enforcement is also hampered when the laws are unclear and when a limited number of officers must travel to the park from distant locations. Changes to administrative rules are anticipated that will improve enforcement.

One response to the budget reductions has been to assess the current fee structure for park services and identify new sources of revenues that can be generated in the parks. An interim entry fee to Diamond Head State Monument generated \$500,000 for the State Parks Special Fund in the first year.

Expenditures on Park Improvements

State Parks receives funding for park improvements and new park construction. During the period 98-01, much of the State Parks capital improvement project (CIP) budget has been dedicated to making park facilities at major tourist areas ADA compliant in response

to a federal court consent decree. Currently funded CIP projects in the parks include \$325,000 at Mākena State Park for a new security residence, \$672,000 for a new restroom facility at the Wailea Bay section of Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area, and \$225,000 for parking lot and entryway improvements at Diamond Head State Monument.

PARK ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Park Administration Program is to enhance the park program for the public by providing statewide administrative services, formulating overall policies and plans, determining future needs for state parks, and identifying park projects for Federal support through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

- Updated the State Park web site to provide information on Hawai'i's State Parks to a worldwide audience.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 2000

- Continued updating the State Parks web site to provide information on Hawai'i's State Parks to a worldwide audience.
- Continued long-term system-wide park visitor count and survey program to provide better data for park planning and development, repair and maintenance, daily park operations, and park interpretation.
- Completed computer system programming, testing and installation of Y2K compliant

upgrade for State Parks Reservation and Visitor Information System (SPRVIS).

- Renovated the Maui District Office to improve public service, provide security for cash collections, and decrease overcrowded work space.

PARK DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the park development and operation program is to provide clean, safe and enjoyable recreation opportunities for the public by developing and operating state parks.

OBJECTIVE 1. Prepare conceptual and development plans, and provide facility design and construction, for proposed and existing state parks, recreation areas, monuments, historic sites and waysides.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

- Completed ADA survey of all state parks.

- Continued preparation of a development plan, with the assistance of a community-based Task Force, for the Mahai'ula section of the Kekaha Kai State Park a 1,642 acre coastal wilderness park, in Kona, Hawai'i.

- Continued preparation of a master plan for Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i.

- Installed new water safety signs at Mākena State Park, Maui.

- Completed Diamond Head State Monument Master Plan Update, O'ahu.

■ Completed design for jogging path, Wahiawā Freshwater Park, O`ahu.

■ Completed construction of accessible walkway to lookout, Waimea Canyon State Park, Kaua`i.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 2000

■ Completed ADA transition plan for all state parks, statewide.

■ Completed a draft development plan for the historically significant Nāpō`opo`o section of Kealakekua Bay State Historical Park, Hawai`i.

■ Continued preparation of a master plan for Hā`ena State Park, Kaua`i.

■ Completed design for replacement pavilion with restrooms, shower, and accessibility improvements, Nāpō`opo`o section of Kealakekua Bay State Historical Park.

■ Completed reconstruction of events pavilion roof, Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area, Hawai`i.

■ Completed design for comfort station, pavilion, picnic tables and walkway, Mahai`ula Section of Kekaha Kai State Park, Hawai`i.

■ Completed design for ADA improvements to two cabins and comfort station, Mauna Kea State Recreation Area, Hawai`i.

■ Completed design for comfort station at Wailea Bay, Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area, Hawai`i.

■ Completed design for comfort station, Kaumahina State Wayside, Maui.

■ Completed design for security residence and

two comfort stations, Mākena State Park, Maui.

■ Completed design for picnic pavilions and walkway, Pua`a Ka`a State Wayside, Maui.

■ Completed design for new waterline from the county system to Pala`au State Park, Moloka`i.

■ Completed design for improvements to summit lookout, Diamond Head State Monument, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for new maintenance building, Fort Ruger Baseyard, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for reconstruction of park roadway at Keawa`ula, Ka`ena Point State Park, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for picnic and campground improvements, `Ahupua`a `o Kahana Valley State Park, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for the under ground relocation of overhead utility lines, Ka Iwi Scenic Shoreline, O`ahu .

■ Completed design for new comfort station, Keaīwa Heiau State Recreation Area, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for new curator's residence, Royal Mausoleum State Monument, O`ahu.

■ Completed new water tank and waterline, Wa`ahila Ridge State Recreation Area, O`ahu.

■ Completed design for septic tank and leach field, Hā`ena State Park, Kaua`i.

■ Completed removal of underground storage tank, Kōke`e State Park, Kaua`i.

■ Completed design for new ADA comfort station, walkways, renovation of existing comfort

station, and other related work, Waimea Canyon State Park, Kauaʻi.

- Completed design for sewage system improvements at Fern Grotto, Wailua River State Park, Kauaʻi.

OBJECTIVE 2 — Provide resource (facilities and maintenance staff) management for existing state parks, recreation areas, waysides, historic sites, and monuments.

Park facilities receive heavy use, and often abuse, requiring repair and maintenance and frequent replacement of facilities, such as cabins and furnishings, comfort stations, showers, picnic pavilions and tables, and trash containers in a continuous, and often unnoticed and unacknowledged, effort that would be very obvious if not performed continually.

Repair and maintenance at state parks also includes disposal of park user refuse, irrigation system repair, tree and plant pruning and planting, lawn mowing, vehicle and equipment maintenance, wastewater system maintenance, water system maintenance, and similar activities - all required to provide a safe, clean environment for park users. In addition, state park operations require public utility payments for water, sewer, electrical and telephone service, where such utilities are available.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

- Installed gate at entrance of Boiling Pots, Wailuku River State Park, Hawaiʻi. Through community assistance with the opening and closing of the park gate, there has been a reduction in theft and property damages at this park.
- Completed landscaping of a portion of the jogging path at Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area with the assistance of the com-

munity, Hawaiʻi.

- Demolished and removed old abandoned comfort station and concrete piers at Mākena State Park, Maui.
- Installed concrete posts with wooden rails to define parking area boundaries at Halekiʻi-Pihana Heiau, Maui.
- Painted exterior of comfort station at Puaʻa Kaʻa State Wayside, Maui.
- Painted Waiʻānapanapa cabins with the assistance of the Maui Community Correctional Center Work Line.
- Prepared estimate of caretaker cabin renovation, Waiʻānapanapa, Maui.
- Installed steel storage container and new secure storage area for materials and equipment at Maui Baseyard, Maui.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 2000

- Replaced roofing on the Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area Events Pavilion with fiberglass composite shingles and repaired asphalt paving on part of the runway section, Hawaiʻi.
- Started construction to modify two cabins and a public restroom for ADA compliance at Mauna Kea State Recreation Area, Hawaiʻi.
- Improved hand railings and provided wheelchair stops at the Boiling Pots area of Wailuku River State Park, Hawaiʻi.
- Repaired purling and replaced roof at the Wailoa Canoe Shed Baseyard at Wailoa River State Recreation Area, Hawaiʻi.

■ Worked with the National Guard Youth Challenge volunteers in March 2000 clearing and cleaning the Nakoa Trail at `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park, O`ahu.

■ Supported Division of Aquatic Resources at Wahiawā Freshwater Park during cleanup days and at the Wahiawā Centennial Event, “A Day at Lake Wilson” on November 8, 1999, O`ahu.

■ Painted railing and shelter at Pu`u `Ualaka`a State Wayside, O`ahu.

■ Replaced rusting railings and installed new safety steel railings at `Iao Valley State Monument and at Wai`ānapanapa State Park, Maui.

■ Completed resurfacing of roadway shoulders, installation of guardrails, and resurfacing of Black Sand Beach Road at Mākena State Park, Maui.

■ Completed the stabilization of unstable cliff rock along the pedestrian access between “Big Beach” and “Little Beach” at Mākena State Park.

■ Resurfaced roadway and upgraded cabin at Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area, Maui.

■ Replaced missing handrails at lookout area at Kaumahina State Wayside, Maui.

■ Repaired damaged parking lot, installed new handrails and repaired existing damaged asphalt walkways at `Iao Valley State Monument, Maui.

■ Installed additional signs at `Iao Valley State Monument, Mākena State Park, and Wai`ānapanapa State Park to enhance visitor experience.

■ Continue to work with Alu Like and the Judiciary’s Community Service Office to provide teenage and adult community workers at

Pālā`au State Park on Moloka`i and at Wai`ānapanapa State Park.

■ Installed new water closet and repaired drains at comfort station at Pua`a Ka`a State Wayside, Maui.

OBJECTIVE 3: Provide Archaeological Staff Service Support for State Park Development Projects.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

■ Completed archaeological survey and mapping of historic carriage road in Makiki Valley, O`ahu in support of expanded Division of Forestry trail system.

■ Coordinated two volunteer work trips to Nu`alolo Kai, Nā Pali Coast State Park to clear, monitor and document archaeological sites.

■ Completed archaeological data recovery excavations in Hanakoa Valley, Nā Pali Coast State Park, in conjunction with installation of new composting toilet and camping shelters.

■ Completed preservation plan for ancient King’s Highway within proposed Ka Iwi State Scenic Shoreline, O`ahu.

■ Conducted archaeological inventory survey of proposed taro lo`i restoration area in `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park, O`ahu.

■ Completed archaeological mapping of Hikinaakalā Heiau, Wailua River State Park, Kaua`i.

■ Completed archaeological reconnaissance survey of Kekaha Kai State Park, Mahai`ula Section, Hawai`i.

■ Coordinated the reinterments of 19 sets of

ancient Hawaiian remains within park lands in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Division Burials Program.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 2000

- Conducted archaeological inventory survey of beach lots at Wailea for inclusion into Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area, Hawai'i.

- Completed supplemental archaeological inventory survey of Mākena State Park, Maui in conjunction with proposed security residence.

- Coordinated three volunteer work trips to Nu'alolo Kai, Nā Pali Coast State Park to clear, monitor and document archaeological resources.

- Completed visitor impact assessment of archaeological resources in Kalalau Valley, Nā Pali Coast State Park, Kaua'i.

- Conducted archaeological data recovery excavations at Nāpo'opo'o, Kealahou Bay State Historical Park, in conjunction with restroom/pavilion improvements.

- Conducted archaeological inventory survey and data recovery excavations in conjunction with proposed restrooms in Nu'alolo Kai and Miloli'i, Nā Pali Coast State Park, Kaua'i.

- Coordinated the reinterments of 3 sets of ancient Hawaiian remains within park lands in conjunction with the SHPD Burials Program.

PARK INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The 'Aina Ho'omalua or Park Interpretive Program seeks to heighten awareness and understanding of Hawai'i's unique natural and cultural heritage and encourage recre-

ational opportunities that promote the management and protection of these resources by visitors to the state park system.

OBJECTIVE 1 - Create "parks of distinction" and enhance the visitor experience through the development of interpretive programs based on the cultural and natural resources in the state parks system.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

- Completed construction of interpretive shelter at Diamond Head State Monument, O'ahu, along with the installation of interpretive signs and trailhead kiosk.

- Completed construction of interpretive shelter with exhibits at Lapakahi State Historical Park, Hawai'i.

- Completed report on interpretive program at 'Ahupua'a 'o Kahana State Park, O'ahu by the Kahana Advisory Committee.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999, 2000

- Initiated collection of entry fees at Diamond Head State Monument, O'ahu.

- Completed design for toll booth at Diamond Head State Monument, O'ahu.

- Installed interpretive signs at Pu'u o Mahuka Heiau State Monument, O'ahu.

- Completed Interpretive Plan and Legislative Report (House Resolution 188) for Kukaniloko Birthstones State Monument, O'ahu.

- Completed interim interpretive plan for Kealahou Bay State Historical Park, Hawai'i.

■ Completed interpretive plan for Kamehameha Statue, Wailoa River State Park, Hawai'i.

■ At `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park on O`ahu, 23 of the 31 resident families in the park have moved into their new homes and these families continue to support the interpretive program at Kahana with 25 hours of interpretive services per month.

OBJECTIVE 2 - Promote the management of the natural and cultural resources in the state park system through resource management programs, public education and community involvement.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999

■ Completed Conservation District Use Application and initiated the restoration of Huilua Fishpond, `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park, O`ahu.

■ Organized and sponsored Hawai'i Archaeology Week 1999 (5th Annual).

■ Organized and sponsored workshop for curatorship program held on O`ahu.

■ Developed one new curatorship program at Kukuipahu Heiau State Monument, North Kohala, Hawai'i.

■ Initiated the preparation of educational materials in conjunction with interpretive program development at Kekaha Kai State Park and Lapakahi State Historical Park, Hawai'i.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1999, 2000

■ Organized and sponsored Hawai'i Archaeology Week 2000 (6th Annual), including excavations at Washington Place.

■ Conducted archaeological inventory survey of 4.5 acres of taro lo'i for proposed restoration in Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i with community assistance.

■ Developed one new curatorship program for the taro lo'i at Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i.

■ Initiated restoration of anchialine ponds in Mahai'ula Section of Kekaha Kai State Park, Hawai'i.

■ Initiated the restoration of Malae Heiau, Wailua River State Park, Kaua'i with the clearing of vegetation from the site by community volunteers.

■ Prepared the draft architectural drawings of the Kam Mon Store in `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park, O`ahu for the reconstruction of this historic building as an interpretive center for the park.

■ Renamed Kahana Valley State Park to `Ahupua`a `o Kahana State Park to reflect the theme and importance of the `ahupua`a.

FIGURE 14. Available statistical data on Hawai'i State Parks.

Project	Name	Year Established	Total Acreage	Developed Acreage	Recreation Visits 1/ (Thousands)
HAWAII					
F-35	Akaka Falls State Park	1952	65.4	6.0	200
F-75	Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area	1967	63.6	<u>4</u> 21.5	---
F-53	Kalopa State Recreation Area	1967	100.0	<u>3</u> 18.0	---
F-14	Kealahou Bay State Historical Park	1967	219.0	1.8	588
	(Kaawaloa Section)	(1971)	(145.0)	(--)	(---)
	(Napoopoo Section)	(1967)	(74.0)	(1.8)	(588)
H-87	Kekaha Kai State Park (Kona Coast)	1995	1642.5	5.0	---
H-18	Keolonahihi State Historical Park	1980	12.0	---	<u>6</u> 6/
H-31	Kohala Historical Sites State Monument	1978	6.8	3.7	50
	(Kamehameha I Birthsite Section)	(1978)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(---)
	(Kukuipahu Heiau Section)	(1988)	(3.1)	(--)	(---)
	(Mookini Heiau Section)	(1979)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(---)
F-13	Lapakahi State Historical Park	1973	262.0	53.3	27
F-34	Lava Tree State Monument	1956	17.1	10.0	---
F-77	MacKenzie State Recreation Area	1955	13.1	6.0	---
F-69	Manuka State Wayside	1952	13.4	8.0	---
F-64	Mauna Kea State Recreation Area	1962	20.5	<u>3</u> 17.5	---
H-47	Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area	1976	103.7	<u>7</u> 20.4	---
F-58	Wailoa River State Recreation Area	1954	131.9	97.7	18
	(Wailoa Center)	(1968)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(18)
	(Wailoa)	(1954)	(127.9)	(93.7)	(---)
F-33	Wailuku River State Park	1967	16.3	<u>3</u> 3.5	---
	(Boiling Pots Section)	(1967)	(6.0)	(2.0)	(---)
	(Rainbow Falls Section)	(1967)	(10.3)	(1.5)	(---)
KAUAI					
F-09	Ahukini State Recreation Pier	1978	1.0	0.9	---
F-74	Haena State Park	1972	65.7	2.0	648
F-46	Koke'e State Park	1952	4345.0	55.0	403
F-80	Na Pali Coast State Park	1962	6175.0	4.0	80
F-78	Polihele State Park	1967	137.7	<u>4</u> 10.0	---
F-12	Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park	1972	17.3	10.0	---
F-54	Wailua River State Park	1954	1093.0	37.4	1144
	(Fern Grotto Section)	(1954)	(14.6)	(5.0)	(254)
	(Kaumualii Section)	(1962)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(138)
	(Hikinaakala Heiau Section)	(1962)	(5.2)	(4.0)	(---)
	(Marina Section)	(1962)	(11.4)	(15.4)	(605)
	(Poliahu Section)	(1962)	(139.6)	(9.0)	(147)
	(Wailua River Reserve Section)	(1956)	(908.7)	(--)	(---)
	(Malae Heiau)	(1994)	(9.5)	(--)	(---)
F-39	Waimea Canyon State Park	1952	1866.4	10.0	527
F-82	Waimea State Recreation Pier	1974	2.3	1.3	---
MAUI					
F-21	Halekii-Pihana Heiau State Monument	1962	10.2	3.5	---
F-32	Iao Valley State Monument	1961	6.2	5.9	---
F-59	Kaunahina State Wayside	1952	7.8	3.5	---
F-73	Makena State Park	1971	165.8	2.0	---
F-67	Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area	1957	10.0	<u>3</u> 2.0	---
F-59	Puaa Kaa State Wayside	1954	5.0	<u>3</u> 2.5	---
F-55	Waianapanapa State Park	1966	125.0	<u>4</u> 18.0	346
F-59	Wailua Valley State Wayside	1952	1.5	0.5	---
MOLOKAI					
F-60	Palaau State Park	1955	233.7	10.0	---
OAHU					
F-83	Aiea Bay State Recreation Area	1981	6.0	2.1	---
F-37	Diamond Head State Monument	1962	493.4	8.0	1420 <u>9A</u> (622) <u>9B</u>
F-38	Hanauma Bay State Underwater Park	1969	101.0	--	---
F-27	Heeiea State Park	1977	18.5	8.0	---
F-11	Iolani Palace State Monument	1967	11.0	11.0	74 <u>2</u>
F-72	Kaena Point State Park	1978	1462.8	<u>4</u> 7.5	---
	(Leeward Section)	(1978)	(1152.7)	(7.5)	(---)
	(Windward Section)	(2002)	(310.1)	(--)	(---)
F-57	Kahana Valley State Park	1970	5256.5	26.0	---
	(Kahana Valley)	(1970)	(5248.2)	(20.0)	(---)
	(Kahana Beach)	(1992)	(8.3)	(6.0)	(---)

The counts of park attendance are the only ones available. They were made primarily by state parks personnel.